### MEMPHIS APPEAL

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WEDNESDAY, : : : AUGUST 1, 1877.

DEMAND FOR AN INCREASE OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The leading Republican papers of the country are clamorous for an increase of the regular army, as a means not merely of national defense, but of securing internal peace. The part which the United States troops were made to play at the south during the days of reconstruction ought to have cured any man who is an intelligent believer in our form of government, of all love for a standing army, and taught him that even twenty-five thousand regulars are more by one-half than should be allowed by law. Stationed at the ballot-boxes, the regulars overawed and deterred the best class of our citizens from the performance of their duties, and aided and abetted in the perpetuation of the most nefarious and infamous pack of thieves that ever wore stolen honors. Worse than that, if possible, they were used to harry and annoy our people, to make domiciliary visits, and at the dead hour of night tear innocent and unoffending men from their families and their homes. But this, done in the interest of the Republican party, was regarded as all right. In vain southern public men and southern journals recalled the protests of the fathers of the republic against troops being quartered upon them in time of peace. We were rebels to Radicalism, and that fact was sufficient to condone any violation of law by the central power. So, now. The Republican party, representing the bondholding class, a class whose cardinal creed is that the poor man has no rights they are bound to respect, and because the scum of a few large cities took advantage of the crisis in our social affairs to incite and maintain

a riot, they would ignore the militia which the second amendment to the constitution | during "troops in Baltimore, they did not face "about and fire indiscriminately into the "crowd on the sidewalk. The insult passed "unnoticed; the soldiers marched on. The "militia companies do not show the same "coolness and steadiness," says the New York Tribune, one of the most urgent of the friends of a large standing army. "Militia regiments," says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, "are citizens for three hundred and "sixty days in the year, and soldiers for "five;" therefore it demands a State constabulary for each State like that which in Ireland is more than an equiv-

army as would afford every large city a gar-

In a free country a standing army is not necessarily dangerous to popular liberty. It is rather the bulwark of law and order—the means of preserving rather than destroying the liberties of the people. The old fear of a standing army came down to us from the founders of the republic, whose exceptional and hitter averaging was that the contract of the last assembly; and bitter experience was that the army of the mother country had been used to enforce upon a distant colony laws intrinsically un-just, and to prevent it from gaining independ-ence. Not a solitary experience in our cense into a general rule; and if we look at England, a country in several respects as free as our own, what do we see? An unpopfree as our own, what do we see? An unpopular ministry goes out and a new one comes in without attempting to settle any political issue by the aid of the great British army. The majority there and here succeeds to the control of the government and of the army, which is the support of the government, be the administration conservative or liberal, democratic or republican.

In the south we have not merely solitary

experiences, but thousands of them to elevate the exceptional cases of the revolution into. a rule, enough experience to solidify the vote of our people against any increase of the Frequently there are four or five men of equal regular army, but rather to favor its decrease to enough to guard our frontier, keep the some special reason. It may be that the gov-Indians under subjection and man our coast defenses. For these purposes twelve thousand men are sufficient, and is all that ought here. The candidate arrives with credentials before even the militia are called into service. "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State," should be organized in every State, and employers should encourage their young men in the formation of military organizations. Taking the defective statement of the New York Graphic, which is one of the Republican papers most the burdens of the already over-loaded poor, the called and make his headquarters at the burdens of the already over-loaded poor, and make his headquarters at the same of living of the hard so there with the substance of the already over-loaded poor, and the substance of the substance of the already over-loaded poor, and the substance of the substance of the already over-loaded poor, and the substance of the substance of the already over-loaded poor, and the substance of the substance of the substance of the already over-loaded poor, and the substance of the substanc to be allowed. As to suppression of riot and from the minister, and is taken in hand by

rest of the country is niterly defenseless till three months from the date of adjournment, neither the mother nor the daughter. but nexation. So long as Diaz or his successors. This man has been incalculably exposed and nexation. So long as Diaz or his successors.

disposable force of the Union, outside of the

None of the States above mentioned, save New York, suffered from the strike, and that State did not endure half that Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia did. New York city owed, as all her papers, even the egular-army Times admits, her exemption rom bloodshed to a well-equipped militia, which, on several occasions, had proven itself in coolness, courage and discipline, equal to any mob of rioters and to the suppression of any disorder. So with the troops of New England. They have had to deal with mobs, and have always acquitted themselves well. What is needed in all the States is that the

militia be placed upon a footing where the people will respect it as an arm of the State authority and power, and not a society of uniformed gentlemen banded for a frolic. In Memphis, for instance, we should have a regiment of such companies as the Bluff City Grays and Chickasaw Guards, and a full battery of artillery, and the State should contribute to their support and provide them with a regimental armory. There should be a similar regiment and battery at Nashville and Knoxville, and every town should be encouraged to maintain a well-equipped and uniformed company of militia, as an assurance of equality with any emergency of local riot that might occur. This done, there would be little room for clamor, as there is no occasion for an increase of the regular army. What we need is to get back to the old selfreliant habit of the ante-bellum times, when every State maintained its own police supervision, and a call upon the Federal authority was the exception, not the rule.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The Preparations for Them-The Gov ernment at Work-How the Minister of Public Instruction Helps his Party.

Candidates in the Metropolis-The Republican Disadvantages-Thiers their Candidats for all

the Districts. Paris, July 13.—Never before have I seen political affairs in France as calm as they are at this moment, yet every one feels that it is that sort of calm which precedes the cyclone. Very little is said on either but both sides are working night and day to prepare for the electoral struggle. The re-publicans are perfecting their admirable or-ganization and extending their relations; the government is not neglecting to use the weapons at its command. The minister of the interior and the minister of justice have reorganized their departments, and now the minister of public instruction has begun upon his. As a first step he retires upon pensions twenty functionaries who have had a certain number of years service, and he changes the residence of forty more, sending them from one college to another. He then sent out a circular addressed to all the professors and teachers in France, demanding from them an expression of sentiment and of opinion. He wants to know what they think and what they want. The object of this is to prevent those sudden resignations which happen declares to be necessary to the security of a free State, and increase the regular army to four times its present strength. "When "stones were fired at the United States "troops in Baltimore, they did not face examines his accounts, gaining in the end that feeling of respect which the ignorant give to men of superior intellect. In the smaller communes it is the schoolmaster and the mayor, nearly always of the same opinion, if not chums, who control the votes of the electors. It will be readily understood, therefore, why the schoolmaster should be an object of especial solicitude, and why the minister of public instruction should try to ascertain his feelings, getting him pledged in advance either as an enemy or as a friend. If he is found adverse to the government, he is removed to another town, and a new man put in his place. The peasant is naturally mistrustful, and it takes a long time for him lose so that the sounds of the struggle should not be heard. After a while Leon called to

which in Ireland is more than an equivof the army. "The suggestive feature of the
"riots," says the New York Times, "has
"been that the presence of regular troops
has never had an irritating effect on the
"rioters, Once or twice a few members of
"rioters, Once or twice a few members of "has never had an irritating effect on the rolers. Once or twice a few members of an already excited mob stoned the regular troops, but in the great majority of instances the rioters were rather silenced or account of their computations, who had gained they could make the electors vote the republicanticket. They were sent to places where a different sort of feeling prevailed, and where they will be unhappy objects of suspicion on account of their politics. Their usefulness as trackers of the vounce will be also greatly instances the corrange test of the only used the big "militia, and civil authorities had set them into a fury like that of a bull maddened by "a red flag." And, therefore, we ought to acquiesce in such an increase of the regular acquiesce in such an increase of the regular account of their polities. Their usefulness as teachers of the young will be also greatly impaired, in the first place, by the very fact of his being a functionary; for he considers himself an officer of the government, and not a man who exercises a liberal way that night. I will answer for taking care of your mother.' At first I made objections, but he overame them. He only used the big the very fact of his being a functionary; for he considers himself an officer of the government, and not a man who exercises a liberal way that night. I will answer for taking care of your mother.' At first I made objections, but he overame them. He only used the big the very fact of his being a functionary; for he considers himself an officer of the government, and not a man who exercises a liberal way that night. I will answer for taking care of your mother.' At first I made objections, but he overame them. He only used the big has a considerable of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I will answer for your mother. I will answer for taking care of your mother. I wi ment, and not a man who exercises a liberal profession, and who is paid for so doing. The rison, so that city life might more and more assimilate to that of Europe, where, as in Austria and Germany, the citizen has no rights or privileges that are not held by sufficial journals, and that was an end of the matter. It is said that this is only a beginferance of the military. The Times, going matter. It is said that this is only a begin-

back on history and precedent, unblushingly says in the face of the facts of the past twelve years at the south:

In a free country a standing army is not necessarily dangerous to popular liberty. It is said that this is only a beginning of the changes that are to be made in the department of public instruction; but the rest will depend upon the answers received in the circular sent out by the minister. The approach of the elections, or of the electoral central committee of their party. Many of them were members of the last assembly; some are now in the political world. As a generalt hing, preference is given to those who sat upon the right in the last chamber, but it is said that no one is accorded who toiled by is said that no one is accepted who tailed to vote against the order of the day proposed by the left. Here there is nothing like our caucus meetings, and the candidates are brought forward by a few of the most influential men.

is a republican or a member of the opposition. On arriving here his credentials are examined; the minister talks with him to learn his political views, and he is then asked influence in a circumspection who get as far as the minister, and who are then refused for

the rottenness of her militia system. Her available force to-day is inside of fifteen hundred men, while that of Maryland is only two regiments, or less than eight hundred men, already full worked. Of the western States, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have passed militia laws within a year, but have not five regiments between them of reliable troops. Virginia has one regiment at Richmond. The virginia has one regiment at Richmond. The rest of the country is niterly defenseless till

HER MOTHER'S BUTCHER.

A Girl of Seventeen Helps her Love to Take her Parent's Life with a Cheese-Knife.

The Murdered Woman's Still Warm Bed her Murderers' Nuptial Couch -A Sickening Story.

The Paris correspondent of the New York World writes of the most recent of French tragedies, as follows: A crime more horrible than that of Billoir, who cut his mistress into morsels, or of Moyaux, who, the readers of the World will remember, cast his child into a dry well and heard it "for three hours bellowing like a bull" in its agony, will shortly be avenged at Aix—the murder of the widow Boyer by Leon Vitalis and her daughter Maria. The prisoners have just been tried, and the trial, for sheer horror, will long be notable in French criminal annals. Maria Boyer is a tall and handsome girl of seventeen slight supple with a piguant and at teen, slight, supple, with a piquant and attractive face, small and regular features and great, liquid eyes of black, that, being cast down, lend to her an expression of melancholy. At her trial she appeared dressed plainly in deep black, and spoke in a voice often broken by a sob or a shudder. Leon Vitalis is a young man of unprepossessing ap-pearance, with a slight stoop; he is under-sized, lean and sickly-looking, with a straggling beard, sunken cheeks and a bilious tint His uneasy and evasive eyes were rarely lifted from the table or the ground, though at times, with a fearful fascination, they were drawn to a heap of blood-stained clothing and a large cheese-knife—ghastly relics of the crime. I do not know that I can tell the story better than by summarizing the testi-mony of the two actors in the bloody drama, as elicited in their examination by the court Maria was brought up in a convent, and was called a "cold and insensible child." She would not go to her father on his dying bed, would not go to her father on his dying bed. Few things moved her, though once she had some thought of joining a religious order. In her desk at the convent were found some notes to schoolmates of a rather indecent character—that was all the special fault tound with her before she left school and went to live with her mother, who carried on her dead husband's business, that of a dealer in butter, cheese, etc. Vitalis visited the house, and was on very friendly terms with both women. He sought the younger one in marriage, but in October last there was arupture between them, she sending Vitalis a letter in which she said that she would not say she loved, but that she had for him a true friendship which circumstances might

she loved, but that she had for him a true friendship which circumstances might very easily change to love. "My answer is always the same. All depends on certain things. I leave you free, and wish to be left free. I do not change, as you, who know me so well, know. You will think this letter cold, but I have had too much experience of life to wish lightly to engage with the content of life to wish lightly to engage with the content of life to wish lightly to engage with the content of life to wish lightly to engage with the content of life to wish lightly to engage with the content of life to wish lightly to engage with the content of life to wish lightly to engage with the life to be a life to be a life to wish lightly to engage with the life to be a life to wish lightly to engage with the life to be a life to b this letter cold, but I have had too much experience of life to wish lightly to engage myself." Her mother, the girl said to the court, had been the cause of the rupture. The old woman and Vitalis were on criminally intimate terms, and she had done all that lay in her power to sunder them. In March last the girl said publicly that on several occasions she had slept in the bed where Vitalis and her mother were already lying. "Did you," asked the court, "not wish that your mother was dead?" The prisoner, coldly—"Yes. One day, when she was sick, Vitalis "Yes. One day, when she was sick, Vitalis said, 'If the good God would only take her out of our way!' and I answered, 'Ah, she makes us suffer so much.' When we discussed the attack upon her I never thought that he meant to kill her. He said to me, 'Your mother detests you and wishes to kill thought he meant to stun and gag her, that we might fly together." At this point the

prosecution read the girl's first avowals, as "I thought that Leon maintained illicit re lations with my mother. Appearances indi-cated it; and as I bore a consuming love for him, I was jealous of her. I did not dare speak to her on this subject, but did to him, and he swore that there was no ground for my suspicions, and that he loved me alone. Had I known that he was on intimate terms with her, he should never have become my lover. He never told me that he proposed killing her, but when she was sick he and used to pray that she might be worse. He complained of the scenes she had with him frequently. \* \* At the beginning of

At this point the accused sprang to her feet. "What I said there," she cried, "was false. They forced me at prison to say all that. I sought to save him, that we might both be sent to New Caledonia, where he could marry me. He slipped a note into my hand bidding me do this. I swear to-day that I did nothing; I did not share in the assassination of mutilation; I did not hand him the knife; I did not trample on her dead body. I swear it before God!" [Prolonged excitement.]
Small wonder that there was "prolonged excitement," but this scene was as nothing when compared with the shudder with which the auditory heard the girl, in an almost in-audible voice, tell of the bloody deed which ensued after Vitalis had cut Mme. Boyer's throat. He lowered the body into the cellar, lit by a dim lamp, and with the great cheese-knife with which the murder was done set himself to dismember and decapitate the body. Maria kept watch at the cellar-door. Becoming impatient, she lifted the door and whispered: "How far have you got?" He answered: "I'm at the second arm." At these words the sensation of horror and harmed the second arm."

tred in the crowd was so marked that the proceedings had to be suspended for a con-Maria Boyer having made a clean breast of the murder, the examination of Vitalis was necessarily brief. I append the most sensational parts of it. After eliciting that in some measure he had obtained the widow's confidence and helped her in the administration of her affairs, and that she had promised him her daughter, while declaring that the girl was still young, the presiding magistrate continued: "Were you not the widow's lover?" Prisoner (with energy)—"Never." "You never kissed her in public?" "Never." And yet it is proved that you shared her bed." "Oh, that was quite against my will, couldn't help myself. I had been to the heater with her and her daughter, and when brought them home"—— "Tell me, now, I brought them home"— "Tell me, now, what part Maria had in her mother's murder." "Maria! she did nothing. She was only there—that was all." "No; it was not.

emotion," said M. Simon, "would have been better displayed had it been displayed under other circumstances. This girl, who showed herselt so cold and deliberate at her mother's murder, could, if she would, restrain herself now. She was ripe for crime; she is ripe for punishment." Vitalis's lawyer contended that there was no premeditation, but that his that there was no premeditation, but that his client had killed Mme. Boyer to avenge Maria, whom he idolized, for the tortures she suffered at her mother's hands. "It was love carried out to its most violent expression." Finally, the jury found a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in the girl's case. She escapes with life imprisonment at hard labor; Vitalis is to be guillotined.

Mail Contractors in the Board of Health - Appointments - Sale of Gold, Etc.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 30.—The committee appointed to investigate whether any officers of the board of health were interested in mail contracts, have reported that Drs. Keene and Bliss have an interest in a mail-contract-

ing campany.

Hon. Joseph Segar, of Virginia, has been appointed arbitrator on behalf of the United States before the United States and Spanish commission, organized in 1871, by virtue of an agreement of the two governments for a settlement of certain claims of citizens of this country, on account of wrongs and inju-ries committed by the Spanish authorities of

Cuba.

The secretary of the treasury has directed the assistant treasurer at New York to sell one million dollars of gold on Thursday next. The remark of the secretary this morning was that he had no idea of selling five million dollars of gold in August, as reported, and the sale of only a million dollars of gold on the date named is to redeem United States notes by reason of the issue of national bank notes.

The commissioners of the District of Colum-The commissioners of the District of Colum bia having reported that they have not fund to pay the interest accrning on the first of August on the three-sixty-five District bonds, Secretary Sherman has notified them that he has advanced to the United States treasurer two hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars for the judgment of such interest.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

Philadelphia, July 31: Governor Noyes, United States minister to France, sails to-day for his post in the steamship Illinois. Nashville, July 30: Mrs. Nathan Black committed suicide here Saturday by cutting her throat with a rezor, while under abbera-

Toronto, July 31: A street-drain caved in yesterday, killing Charles D. Brown and F. W. Laughlin. Three others were badly in-Nashville, July 30: W. H. Hunt shot and killed Sam Cooper, at Cullecks, Murray county, Saturday night. All about a game

Montreal, July 31: Esplin's box-factory, saw and planing-mills burned this morning. Loss, forty thousand dollars; insured for ten

Nashville, July 30: A msn named Good-ard, supposed to hail from Texas, was run over and killed at Cowan, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, Satur-Ottawa, July 30: The Richers block and several wooden houses, in the village of Hull, was burned this morning. Loss, thirty thou-

sand dollars. New Orleans, July 29: Sincer, aged sixteen, son of Lewis Sincer, was accidentally killed by falling between cars in motion on the Ca-

Montreal, July 20: It is reported the Bank of Montreal will lose about sixty thousand dollars by the failure of Meeker, in Chicago. His total indebtedness to the bank is over thirty thousand dollars. Washington, July 31: Legal-tenders decreased by order of the secretary for the month ending to-day, six hundred and seventy million one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being eighty per cent. of the national bank notes issued during the month. Boston, July 30: Herbert Blanchard, of Savoy, Massachusetts, was ordered to discon-tinue his visits to the daughter of E. Trask. He met that gentleman in church yesterday and shot him to death, fatally wounded a Swathmore, Penn., July 30: The Strath-haven dam, on Big Crum, gave way this

marping anashing yanay farm bodges crops. People were rescued from houses sweeping New York, July 30: In the habeas corps case of Barney Donohue, leader of the Hor-nellsville strikers, the prosecution was al-lowed two days to file interrogatives and the defendant ten days to file answers, the pris-oner being permitted to apply for bail.

Toronto, July 30: A special from Londor says that the Great Western railroad com-

bonds becoming due.

Washington, July 30: The committee examining into the affairs of the office of the United States treasury, upon the transfer of the office from Wyman to Gilfillan, have completed their investigation. During Wyman's term of office there was received into the treasury, and paid out, over seven hundred and forty million dollars, without an error, excepting one of less than five dollars. The surplus in the treasury is in very nearly the same condition as that of one year ago.

Chicago Interior: Now that the thirty tifty thousand dollar salaries have done their work for the life assurance companies and the railroads, is it not worth while for the churches to look over the lesson? The onlooking public saw Tom Scott, with his fifty thousand dollars a year, cut down Tom Jones to ninety cents per day, leaving said Jones's family or himself to buy or steal the necessaries of life; and they also looked on without much sympathy for Scott while Jones made a bandit of himself at Scott's expense. The christian public see Dr. Pleaseall getting from eight to fifteen thousand dollars per year, while better men are working for five hundred dollars on the frontiers. If the public fail to see any difference in the principle as its works between Scott and Jones, and the principle which over-pays one minister and underwhich over-pays one minister and under pays another, it is not from any lack of per ception, but because there is nothing to per-ceive. "Brains must be paid," is the new axiom. The old ordination phraseology axiom. The old ordination phraseology which has come down to us seems out of joint in its new relations, both in its spirit and in regard to the facts. The best quality of brains no more secures the highest places in the church than it does in politics. Henry Clay would rather be right than President, and he had his choice. Modest worth stands in the back-ground. That the cultivation of an invariant personner are whiten at the greener. ordinate mercenary ambition, at the expense of justice, is an evil one, no one will deny, but how speciously it is covered over and apologized for.

Isolate the control of the second the control of th we reach California, which has two brigades, in number aggregating two thousand two hundred men. This is the actual total of the but whether they are or not may depend a little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men. This is the actual total of the little upon the progress made by the govhundred men.

RIOT-TOWN.

Gath" on the Rathroad War and Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio. whom he Dubs the Father

Baltimore a Great Center of Agitation -The People and their Origin-Poor and Rich Men-Garrett and his Railroad.

Baltimore, July 21.—The riots in these streets last night show two things of remark: The wide difference between the rich and the populace. I know of no place where they are more separated and less in sympathy. The spontaneity of this riot shows, also, that the old plug-ugly, Blue-Dick, soldier-killing mob is never wholly extinct in Baltimore.

tion riots, abolition flots, southern-sympathy riots. The father of General Robert E Lee received the injuries here which finally laid ruffiand. The cause of this riotous tempera-ment is to be found in many things, among others, the social propensities of the Baltimor people. In no city are there more social clubs of both high and low order, and military clubs firemen clubs, lodges, etc., where the people assemble and agitate. Here began Metho-dism, Odd-Fellowism, and several social fra-

BALTIMORE RICH MEN. is very rare in Baltimore; a voluntary bounty

POOR FOLKS AT BALTIMORE. The real bottom of Baltimore has always dia and South American trade was always respectable; as a city of commission houses it became important. But the only notable agriculture of Maryland is that of the Penn-sylvania Dutch, so called, who live in the western counties, and the fruits of the gardengrowing farms of the bay. Baltimore's nat-ural resources are extremely limited; the oys-Indianapolis, July 30: Judge Gresham, of the United States court, postponed the hearing of Sayre and Brinkley, arrested Saturday night, until the arrival of Judge Drummond to-morrow. Judge Gresham, having taken an active part in the organization of the militia companies, telegraphed for Judge Drummond to hear the cases.

Toronto, July 30: A received and the postponent of the sits mountain bird; coal crops out near feurberland and feeds its canal. It gets most of the trade from the lower valley of the Shenandoah. It blows very hard about beating New York, Philadelphia and Boston, but its triumphs are all miniature and its public life molluscous, and the recent fuss about the customhouse officers is typical of its loftiest agitation. There is good reasoning several contents of the trade from the lower valley of the Shenandoah. It blows very hard about beating New York, Philadelphia and Boston, but its triumphs are all miniature and its public life molluscous, and the recent fuss about the customhouse officers is typical of its loftiest agitation. There is good reasoning the properties of the trade from the lower valley of the Shenandoah. It blows very hard about beating New York, Philadelphia and Boston, but its triumphs are all miniature and its public life molluscous, and the recent fuss about the customhouse officers is typical or the state of the trade from the lower valley of the Shenandoah. It blows very hard about beat-ing New York, Philadelphia and Boston, but its triumphs are all miniature and its public life molluscous, and the recent fuss about the customhouse officers is typical or its lower than the country of the state of the trade from the lower valley of the Shenandoah. It bear the case of the trade from the lower valley of the Shenandoah. It bear the case of the trade from the lower valley of the Shenandoah. It bear the case of the trade from the lower valley of the Shenandoah. It bear the case of the trade from the lower valley of the Shenandoah. It bear the case of the trade from the country of among its intellectual men, but these gener-ally confess its inferiority to cities of the same

> THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. being at the inlet of the shortest line from the sea to the Ohio valley, Baltimore early developed a good road system to the west. It flanked Philadelphia and alarmed it. It flanked Philadelphia and alarmed it. Pennsylvania then opened her canal system and road system, and scared Baltimore into canaling of the Potomac, and finally to beginning the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This railroad was begun before any perfected steam traction power had been introduced. It reached the Ohio river in 1851. By that time Brown Brothers, Louis M'Lane and Thomas Swann had exhausted civic, State and foreign credit. By 1856 the Ohio connections of this road were finished. Just before the rebellion broke out, John W. Garrett. fore the rebellion broke out, John W. Garrett, a produce dealer and the son of Robert Gar-rett, a private banker, came into control of the railroad. It was in a bad condition; its stock sold low down; it could with difficulty have a dividend. Soon afterward the great civil war began, and made this railroad its great interior line. Mr. Garrett had great influence with Stanton, and perhaps some of the influence which removed Cameron from the war office. With an able executive staff, headed by the late William Prescott Smith, Mr. Garret re-established the railroad every time the rebels destroyed it, and his charges were never scant of the full figure, and his were never scant of the full figure, and his bills were always promptly honored by the government. He was a distant con-nection, it is said, of Stanton. Elhu Washburne and the Republican bulldozers who were feathering their nests on the sly, stealing wealth and fame together, were very jealous of Garrett. He smiled benignantly on the evil and the good, and could blush like on the evil and the good, and could blush like a new gold piece. He accumulated so much money that at the end of the war this second-rate railroad became a great trunk-line, chal lenging the Pennsylvania and New York

the course of a few months, and yet increased their work. Like another Pharaoh, he made the bondmen build bricks without straw.

Arrival of General Custer's Remains

RICTERS OF RIOT-TOWN. Riots have been of eary growth here in al-most every period—bank riets, anti-Federal riots, Know-Nothing riots, police riots, elec-

him in his grave, at the hands of cold-blooded dism, Odd-Fellowism, and several social fraternities. Rowdy political clubs were always indigenous. There is, besides, a very large element of the original people, of the fervent blood of the Irish and Scotch Celt. The Protectant Presbyterian element and the Catholic element, both English and Irish, make up the leading Baltimore families. Baltimore stripped all the Chesapeake bay towns of their enterprising traders, and grew to opulence on the ruin of many an old port of entry. The bay traders were generally Irish and Scotch. It drew blood and brain from Virginia as well as from the eastern

Irish and Scotch. It drew blood and brain from Virginia as well as from the eastern shore, and the border Presbyterian counties of Pennsylvania. Many Spanish and French from the West Indies settled here and contributed their spasmodic and infuriated passions to a native populace already touchy enough under the influence of the broiling summers of the clay hills and gullies on the Chesapeake. The atmosphere of Baltimore hesapeake. The atmosphere of Baltimor s sultry; it mixes badly with whisky. There are more taverns to the square acre in centra

are more taverns to the square acre in central Baltimore than in the Seven dials of London. More concealed deadly weapons are carried here than in the great city of New York. The "code" is in vogue, and to defend your "horor, sah," particularly in a bar-room, is a christian duty. Baltimore has all the southern traits, intensified by the density of population. It is the largest city of the south, and is as southern as Memphis or New Orleans

The rich men of Baltimore bear very little relation of sympathy to the workingmen. They are often old note-shavers or coupon-cutters, with inflammatory village instincts. No people love money more than the rich men of Baltimore; none appreciate the example of enterprise so little. They are hospitable as to the belly, but the trousers-pocket is well buttoned-up. The trading class here, as in Kentucky and all through the south, is exceedingly mean, compared to northern merchants. Their fustian and as-severation of generosity notwithstanding, they are not a liberal, rather a picayune class. Eastern and western cities will bond them-selves, draw out the bank-balance, and come public utility, where Baltimoreans growl at expenses once. They pay to laborers poorer wages than elsewhere in the Union; certainly poorer than anywhere in the north. Many Baltimoreans boast that during the war they kept their labor for just what it had received in 1858-59. The hearty reciprocity that ex-ists between a northern employer and his men

or advance of wages seldom comes from the Baltimore employer. He is close, canny, sus-picious, Scotchy, and, withal, gassy about his social tone. That social tone keeps him from being democratic and mingling with his laborers and understanding them. southern Yankee, lacking the real Yankee's expansive spirit. Suggestions, innovations and criticisms are very offensive to him. He is sensitive and fierce, and mentally common-place, and has built up a large village.

says that the Great Western railroad company has called a special meeting for August third. It is proposed to issue sufficient shares of capital stock to amount to one hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds, the difference between five hundred thousand pounds, now the bond capital created, and the amount of bonds becoming due.

Washington, July 30: The committee examining into the affairs of the office of the United States treasury, upon the transfer of

CHICAGO, July 31.—The remains of General Custer arrived here to-day from Fort Lincoln, Dakotah Territory, and were forwarded this evening, by the Michigan Southern railroad, to West Point, where they will be retread to the contract of the

be interred in the receiving vault until the funeral in October. The remains of Colonel Cook, Lieutenant Reilly, and Dr. DeWolf, arrived on the same train. They will be forwarded respectively to Hamilton, Ontario; Washington, District of Colonbia and No. Washington, District of Columbia, and Nor-

Remedial Agent of Uncommon Power it is a fact which became patent years ago to the people of the United States that Hostetter's Stomch Bitters is a remedial agent of ancommon power As a consequence of this recognition, its sales have ncreased immensely at home and abroad, and it as risen to a foremost rank among the proprietary edicines of the day. Chemical analysis, after submitting it to the closest scrutiny, pronounce ! bsolutely pure, and skillful and conscientious med cal practitioners recommend its use. A wide range of disorders falls within the scope of its curative operations. Among them may be enumerated dys pepsia, liver complaint, constipation, pervous all-ments, urinar, and uterime affections, rheumatism and gout. It is a supremely efficacious tonic, has tens convalescence, cheers the mind, imparts appe tite, and promotes sound sleep.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who ave been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulveracher's Electric Belts effects, ally cure premature ebility, weakness and decay, Nook and Journal, with information worth thousands, , 'nalled free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati,

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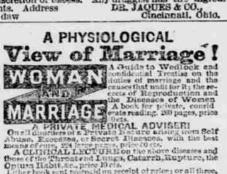
THE MOST POPULAR PILL ever furnished the American people. The high medical authorities concede their superiority over medical anthorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED. Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says:
and want to see them used instead of the worthless
compounds sold in this country."

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Obstacles to Marriage Removed. markable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Howard Association, 419 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. An institu-tion having a high reputation for honorable conduct

CAUTION.

Notice-Certificate Lost or Mislaid. STATE OF TENNESSEE—Shelby county—Before me, S. B. Ronbiss, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared Miles Owen, administrator of R. M. McAlpine, deceased, who, being duly sworn, made oath and deposeth and sayeth, that Certificate No. 847, for twenty shares of Charleston Railroad Stock, is lost or mislaid; and application will be made for duplicate certificate after three weeks publication of this certificate and notice. duplicate certificate after three weeks publication of this certificate and notice.

MILES OWEN, Administrator.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 1877.

S. B. ROBBINS, ju15 daw Justice of the Peace for Shelby Co.

COTTON TIES.

## CHICKASAW IRON WORKS!

RANDLE, HEATH & LIVERMORE, Prop'rs. No. '98 Second Street, : : : Memphis, Tennessee.

Yron-Front s, Cotton-Presses, Horse-Powers, Iron and Brass Castings, General Repairs, and everything in the line of Fou ndry and Machine-shop Work Sole Af ents of the Lanc & Bodley Co., for Elevators, Engines, Sawmills, Etc.

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ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1877,

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WILL AND MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT 15 DAYS, AT People's Own Frices To surely clear out stock, all Fall and Woolen Goods are offered at Extraordinary Bargains, and much below cost.

HERZOG & BRO.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds, and all kinds of Packing Boxes, Office and Yard at foot of Washington Street.

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Wholesale Grocers and Gotton Factors,

No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN., 10,000 bundle Iron Ties, 5000 rolls Bagging, 2000 barrels Flour's 50 tierces Hams, 1000 pails Lard, 100 casks Bacon, 500 bris. Refined Sagar, 5000 kegs Nails, 200 barrels Whisk3 5000 barrels Salt, 5000 pkgs. New Mackerel, 1000 pkgs. Tobacco, Together with a full line of Case Goods.

25 Consignments of Cotom solicited, and liberal advances made on same, All Cotten insured while butter, as well as that consigned to us by river, unless otherwise instructed. 2000 barrels Flour' 100 casks Bacon, 200 barrels Whisky, 1000 bags Coffee,

B. VACCARO. A. B. VACCARO

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

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Unequaled Bargains IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

Fancy Dress Goods 7%c-formerly 15c Solid-Colored Lawns 7%c-worth 25c

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BARGAINS IN SILKS! BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

merchants, at the above-named price and terms for future delivery, up to the 1st August in quantities as may be required from time to time, settlements being made on delivery. P. W. RAYNE & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts of the American Cotton-Tie Co. Lim ted New Orleans, April 25, 1877.

LUSTRINE SILKS. injured. He has not years enough left to retrieve his reputation as a great and good

American. UNDERWEAR.

Are to be sacrificed THIS WEEK, as this stock must be rapidly closed out. I do not ask cost-price for these goods, but request RIBBON VELVETS an examination of them; when, if you wish to purchase, figures will be named that will show the terrible shrinkage we are willing to take in order to bring this trade to a close. We want the money at once for every yard of goods in the house, bring what it will.

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